

# German Flyers Bomb Hospital on U. S. Front

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The

Evening

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WEATHER—Rain and Warmer.

FINAL  
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## RUSSIA ACCEPTS GERMAN PEACE TERMS; FORCED TO SIGN, SAY LENINE AND TROTZKY

### \$1,288 A YEAR FAR TOO HIGH TO SUPPORT FAMILY OF FIVE, PACKER MORRIS DECLARES

Also Too Much to Clothe  
a Child, So He Tells  
Wage Investigators.

SEES WASTE IN SHOES.

Chicagoan Says Stock Yards  
Workers Can Go to Theatre  
Three Times a Year.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Nelson Morris, testifying to-day before Federal Arbitrator Alschuler in the investigation of packing house wages, said he thought wages paid Morris & Company employees were sufficient and that \$1,288 a year was "infinitely higher than necessary for a family of five to live on."

A tentative budget of living expenses submitted by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the employees, was shown Morris. He declared that for children going to school was unnecessary and that attendance at the theatre three times a year was sufficient entertainment. Morris thought \$20 a year each to clothe three children is too much and three pairs of shoes a year each looks like one pair too many.

Morris explained that owing to variable receipts there is not enough work for six hours a week, but that his company paid a minimum of forty hours. The maximum wage is 27-1/2 cents per hour.

Morris said he was willing to adopt an eight-hour day in departments working twenty-four hours.

"The company is unwilling to inaugurate the plan because dissatisfaction would arise in other departments," he said. "But coming from the arbitrator, no objection would be made to an eight-hour day."

Mr. Morris testified that his experience with labor unions had been unsatisfactory.

"I found that they did not keep their agreements," he explained.

A squabble developed between Mr. Walsh and James C. Condon, of counsel for the packers, when the former objected to a remark by Condon, and insisted on better treatment.

"It is better treatment that you deserve," shouted Mr. Condon.

"Your idea of treatment is evidently based on Mr. Morris's treatment of his men," observed Mr. Walsh. At this Mr. Morris jumped to his feet.

"I protest against these remarks. I didn't come here to be insulted," he cried.

Judge Alschuler intervened and Mr. Morris replied to a charge of overworking his men by saying:

"The Government inspectors prohibit any speeding up and therefore it is impossible to do more than a given amount of work."

Morris & Co., Morris said, employ 12,000 men in Chicago at an average annual wage of \$300. Net profits in 1916 were \$1,800,000; in 1917 they jumped to \$5,000,000.

Mr. Morris said that he owned 5 1/2 per cent of the stock of Morris and Company. He compared the rent paid by his laborers with the \$5 to \$11 a month which he said was allowed Second Lieutenants in the American Army.

"Do you think there is any similarity between your laborers and a Second Lieutenant?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No; the army officer requires a better education, but despite that his salary is only \$1,700."

### "BONA FIDE," IT'S A NEW DRINK AND O. K. FOR BOYS ON LEAVE

"Lil Smile" at Home Will Be  
Fine Business if Soldier Is  
a "Regular Guest."

A man in the uniform of the United States Army or Navy may henceforth take a little nip if he is a "bona fide guest" in the house of a friend, according to an amendment of the honor regulations governing men in the two services announced to-day at the office of Federal District Attorney Caffery.

Copies of the amendment were received by this official from United States Attorney General Gregory, who was informed of the change by Major John Biddle, Acting Chief of Staff.

Hitherto the regulation of the dispensing of liquor to uniformed men and officers of both branches of the service had been construed to prevent even the giving of a glass of beer or wine to a friend or member of a household in the privacy of the home. One serving intoxicants to a soldier guest was equally guilty with a bartender selling the same and liable to a year's imprisonment and fine of \$1,000.

Now the new regulation, as amended by the War Department, reads as follows:

"Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not directly or indirectly be sold, bartered, given, served or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the military forces, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or army surgeon, provided that this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests."

A second modification of the standing rules affects the zone law already in effect whereby a five-mile zone adjacent to the boundaries of every cantonment or other military camp and a half-mile zone where the camp is in city limits—is dry to the soldier and sailor.

Under its latest interpretation no restriction is placed upon the serving of liquor to guests other than men in uniform or to the delivery of liquor to any private residence within the restricted area.

5,000 INDIANS IN SERVICE.

Have Also Taken \$9,000,000 of Liberty Bonds, Commissioner Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Five thousand Indians have enlisted in the army or navy for the war, Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, estimates in a letter to the President of the American Indian League in New York City.

In enumerating the part the Indians are taking in the war, Commissioner Sells cites that they have subscribed to more than \$9,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, have brought about a tremendous increase in the production of meat and agricultural products on Indian reservations and assisted in Red Cross work.

50 FEMALE OPERATORS.  
Experience of women wanted on war goods.  
12 months in the war work; pleasant surroundings; good pay; free board; day while working; the "Red Cross" Co., 122 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.—Advt.

### DOCTORS OPERATE AS GERMANS BOMB FIELD HOSPITAL

Coolness of Five American Surgeons Probably Saved  
Wounded Soldiers.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 19 (United Press).—A Michigan boy and six other recently wounded soldiers were doing well in a field hospital to-day, thanks to the cool nerve of five American surgeons.

German airplanes Sunday night flew over this hospital, which was bombed by the enemy only a few days ago. The wounded had just been brought in by the ambulances and carried to the operating room. The five surgeons were working over them when a Hecke plane swooped down. Its machine gun rattled and the bullets beat a tattoo in the road. A bomb exploded in a field nearby.

The surgeons did not stop. The Michigan boy's jaw had been broken, his teeth knocked out and part of his cheek torn away. The operation was extremely delicate because the surgeons refused to step away from the table during the attack. The boy has a good chance for recovery.

The wounded included boys from Ashland, Wis.; Barnesville, O., and Mason City, Ia. These three were not wounded seriously.

Some of the wounded were in a cook shack and others were gathering grass for beds when the Germans began dropping shells in their vicinity. They hurried toward a dugout but a shell exploded in their midst, cutting down the entire party.

There was the usual patrolling last night and the Hecks sent over some incendiary shells.

Several companies of Americans moved along the roads toward the trenches in the bright sunshine this afternoon, passing other companies who were bound for the war.

The former's "tin hats" boots and uniforms were clean. The latter's were soiled and trench-worn, but the wearers were smiling. Scores of wagons and trucks were passing and repassing.

Suddenly a Hecke "coal box" exploded nearby. But the men are so used to that now they never batted an eye.

### GEN. PERSHING FORWARDS NAMES OF FOUR KILLED

Three Victims of Hand Grenade  
Accident Hailed From  
Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Gen. Pershing reported to the War Department to-day that the following privates were killed by the accidental dropping of a box of hand grenades in France: Herbert E. Koch, Ashley, Pa.; Mike Duda, Saint Clair, Pa.; Paul H. Herrick, Dunlap, Pa., and Joseph J. Chorba, whose mother lives in Austria.

These deaths from natural causes also were reported: Privates Charles C. Wright, pneumonia, Pittstown, N. J.; Stephen Suck, pneumonia, Bruceton, Pa., and Edward J. O'Brien of No. 204 East 234 Street, New York City, of subdural hemorrhage.

### OPERATE ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Senator, Suffering From Appendicitis,  
Taken to Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Chamberlain, Oregon, was operated on to-day for appendicitis. Chamberlain was taken ill suddenly yesterday with appendicitis. Early to-day his condition appeared somewhat improved, but after a consultation, doctors decided to remove Chamberlain to a hospital here at once. The operation was reported successful.

PNEUMONIA THREATENS.  
Take Father John's Medicine, gas, glands, nerves, muscles, bones and joints.—Advt.

### Bride of Lieut. Sperry Tells of Flight to Altar And Honeymoon in Clouds



LIEUT. L. B. SPERRY AND HIS BRIDE

### Proposal to "Trundle Down and Be Married" Came When 2,000 Feet Up.

Here's the secret of the surprising honeymoon in the air, whereby the bride was set to-day for all during brides by the brown-eyed little body in a sheepskin aviation jacket who changed her name to Mrs. Lawrence B. Sperry in the Chapel of St. George the Centurion on Governor's Island last night.

She didn't know she was going to be married when she went up in the big Curtiss tri-plane with her flying suitor at Amityville flying field yesterday afternoon.

Up in the air Miss Winifred Allen agreed to become Mrs. Sperry as soon as she could be landed within hailing distance of a clergyman who didn't grow wings. Fact! She admitted as much to-day, blushing coyly, when her husband gently explained her down to Amityville road on the first part of the honeymoon cruise.

"You know this was very sudden," she chuckled as a knot of firsts pressed close to the big machine to be first with congratulations. "Larry didn't say anything about a marriage—though, of course, we were engaged—when he asked me to go up with him yesterday afternoon."

"We were up about 2,000 feet and everything lovely when Larry yelled over the roar of the engine."

"Win, how about trundling down"

### LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS WHY ROBERTSON QUIT

Refused to Serve on War  
Council—U. S. Plan Was  
Adopted.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—American delegates were responsible for the centralization of the Allied strategy in the Supreme War Council, Premier Lloyd-George declared in the House of Commons this afternoon.

"It was thought the Chiefs-of-Staff should have the central authority," said the Premier, "but the American delegates presented an unanswerable case against it. It was one of the ablest military documents ever submitted."

The United States was represented at the last session of the Supreme War Council by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Arthur H. Hazel, Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, attended as a diplomatic officer to report the proceedings.

He said the Government was anxious to retain the services of General Sir William Robertson as Chief of Staff so long as it was compatible with the policy decided upon in common with Great Britain's Allies.

The Premier said the policy of the Government was based upon the assumption that the Allies had suffered in the past through lack of concerted and co-ordinated efforts. It had been decided to set up a central authority to co-ordinate the strategy of the Allies.

Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential that decisions should be taken instantly at Versailles, meeting separately, the delegates of the respective Allies, he explained, considered their own plan, which, in each case was identical. This plan was passed without a dissenting vote and accepted by all the military representatives.

Being under the impression that all the difficulties had been overcome, continued the Premier, the Government offered Gen. Robertson a position on the Versailles Council, but he was unwilling to acquiesce in the system, objecting to it on military grounds. Gen. Robertson then refused the post of Chief of Staff with powers adapted to the position set up at Versailles.

If he should read the document submitted by the Americans, said Mr. Lloyd George, there would be no need to make a speech.

"The case is presented with irresistible power and logic," he added. "What happened? We altered the proposal here and there. There was a good deal of discussion, which took some hours. There was not a single dissenting voice so far as the plan was concerned."

If the House of Commons repudiated the policy for which he was responsible, in which he believed the safety of the country depended, Mr. Lloyd George declared, he would quit office.

The British commander, Field Marshal Haig, was present at the session of the Supreme War Council. He drew attention to two weak points in the proposal, which were thereupon adjusted by the conference. Gen. Robertson was present when the decision was reported to the War Cabinet, and did not object.

Immediately after Lloyd George concluded his speech former Premier Asquith arose, and expressed the wish that the Premier's address had been made a week ago.

Conference Report on Housing Bill.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Subcommittee of houses for shipyard workers was brought before today. When the House adopted the conference report on the bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for shipyard workers.

### POLAND AND LITHUANIA ARE RETAINED BY GERMANY; \$4,000,000,000 TO BE PAID

Despatches From Petrograd Officially  
Announce That Lenine and Trotzky  
Have Signed the Agreement, Al-  
though Making Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Associated Press).—Russia is now forced to sign peace upon the conditions proposed by Germany, says an official Russian statement received here to-day.

The official statement was signed by Premier Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky, the Foreign Minister. It protests against the German resumption of the war and says the Council of Peoples' Commissioners is now forced to declare their readiness to sign a peace as dictated by the delegations of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk. It promises to give a detailed reply without delay to the German peace conditions.

There is some obscurity as to the conditions of peace which the Bolshevik Government has been forced to accept. Trotzky was quoted in a despatch from Petrograd as having recently outlined these conditions at a meeting of the Bolshevik Executive Committee. They included the retention by Germany of Poland, Lithuania, Riga and Moon Island and the payment of \$4,000,000,000.

Early to-day there were conflicting reports about the situation. Rumors from Finland declared the Bolsheviks had been overthrown and that Lenine and Trotzky were in flight. A despatch from Petrograd quoted Trotzky as declaring the Russian forces would resist invasion by Germans, but the above despatch appears to make it clear that the Russians have finally yielded.

### RING OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISTS, SAYS TROTZKY

Bolshevik Foreign Minister Resents  
Allied and Neutral Protest  
Against Loan Repudiation.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Feb. 16 (Delayed).—The protest made by Allied and neutral diplomatic representatives against the repudiation of Russia's national debt by the Bolshevik Government, Foreign Minister Trotzky intimated to the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Congress last night, indicated a silent understanding with German Imperialists. He said:

"The protest of all the Ambassadors against the nullification of loans looks around us a ring of international imperialists."

### \$2.50 PRICE FOR WHEAT APPROVED TO SENATE

Agriculture Committee Reports  
Gore Bill Favorably, But Ken-  
yon Objects to Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A favorable report on the Gore Bill to increase the minimum price for wheat of the 1919 crop from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel was made today by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Senator Gore explained to the Senate that the resolution proposed that the new price shall be direct to the farmer and that it changes the present law by making the farmer a market of the primary market.

Austrian Again Close the Swiss Frontier.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 19.—The Swiss-Austrian frontier has again been completely closed by the Austrian authorities.

Russia's decision to yield comes on the day after the resumption of military operations by the Germans, resulting in the occupation by them of Dvinsk and Lutsk. Whether it was the threat of German military power or the chaotic domestic conditions which induced the Bolsheviks to accept the German terms is not made clear by the advice thus far received.

The Bolsheviks last week declared the state of war to be at an end and ordered demobilization of the Russian forces on all fronts. The Bolshevik leaders professed the belief that Germany, desiring Russia's friendship and not wishing to antagonize the workmen at home, would not undertake a further advance into Russia.

### GERMANS TAKE DVINSK; MEET LITTLE RESISTANCE; LUTSK ALSO CAPTURED

Russian Forces Make Unsuccessful  
Attempt to Blow up Bridge  
Across the Dvina.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (via London).—German forces have entered Dvinsk. It was officially announced to-day by the German War Office.

The Russians unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the bridge across the Dvina River.

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (via London).—The German army group under command of Gen. Alexander von Linsingen, according to an official statement issued by the Austrian War Office, has occupied the Russian town of Lutsk, in Volhynia, without fighting.

ARE YOU DOWN?  
Don't let your blood make  
125 Fulton St., New York.  
Largest assortment of men's shoes in the city.